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Unfortunately the author not infrequently weakens the force of his thought by stating principles in old, inaccurate, and stereotyped forms. Thus the duty of the employer to provide safe appliances, the servant's right to insist on such appliances, and his obligation to assume the risks incidental to the business, are referred to as contractual. Yet they exist entirely apart from any *animus contrahendi*, and no one would ever attempt to enforce them by the machinery of the law of contracts. They are merely correlative rights and duties pertaining to the relation of master and servant, whether that relation is created by contract or not. Similar loose statements are occasionally met with in other parts of the volume. But in spite of these minor blemishes the book is an excellent production, and will prove of great service to the average practitioner. An appendix containing the language of the different acts, a most comprehensive index, and valuable collections of cases on all points throughout the volume, add greatly to its usefulness.

W. H. H.

OUTLINES OF CRIMINAL LAW. By Courtney Stanhope Kenny. Cambridge (Eng.): The University Press. New York: The MacMillan Company. 1902. pp. xxii. 528. 8vo.

In this volume, divided into four parts, Professor Kenny offers the substance of a course of lectures which he has given at Cambridge University for the past twenty-five years. The first part discusses the elementary principles of Criminal Law, embracing chapters on such general subjects as the Purpose of Punishment, Intent, Exemptions from Responsibility, and Inchoate Crimes. The second is more specific in its nature and deals with particular offences, defining the more important common law crimes and presenting an analytic study of the essential elements of each. The third and fourth parts, somewhat shorter than the others, are concerned with matters of evidence and criminal procedure respectively. An interesting chapter on "The Problems of Punishment" is included, the subject being treated from the standpoint of the sociologist. The concluding chapter suggestively forecasts some possible reforms in the criminal law of England and in its administration.

To those not far advanced in the study of legal topics the book will prove to be of much value, and to them it may be heartily recommended for its clear presentation of the fundamental principles of criminal law. It is not and does not assume to be an exhaustive treatise, but is rather professedly and really an "elementary manual," covering only the main points of each subject, but treating them in a style admirably simple and compact. The propositions laid down are not discussed in the abstract alone, but are abundantly illustrated by concrete cases from the reports.

The work is for the most part free from inaccuracies. In rare instances, however, one feels that the reasoning of courts has been too unhesitatingly accepted. An example of this is perhaps to be seen in the apparent lack of discrimination in the treatment of necessity as a ground for exemption from responsibility.

The American reader will find the small portion of the volume dealing with procedure of little importance, since the author confines his discussion principally to the practice of the English courts. On disputed questions of law, too, the English decisions are generally stated to the exclusion of the American. But in the broad, elementary view taken by the author these differences are comparatively few and minor, and serve only to emphasize a more general agreement. While it is probably true that the book is not entitled to the highest rank as a volume of reference, it will nevertheless repay careful study by the beginner and occasional examination by the lawyer. It deserves cordial recognition.